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who are closely supervised by the Department of Agriculture," Strong said.

He said communities can best meet problems through their elected officials and through cooperative efforts between communities.

"This does not rule out the possibility that there may be areas where Federal assistance is required."

"I would favor long-term, low-interest Federal loans to assist cities and suburban areas. But these loans should be granted only after individual communities had devoted a fair share of their own resources to the problem."

Hon. Frank E. Smith

SPEECH

OF

HON. CARL ELLIOTT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 8, 1962

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege to express my appreciation for the public service of our colleague, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SMITH].

FRANK SMITH has had an outstanding decade of service in the U.S. House of Representatives. He came well prepared. He had behind him an outstanding record of military service in World War II when he rose from the rank of private to that of major of artillery. He had behind him a period of service as administrative assistant to Mississippi's great Senator, JOHN STENNIS. He had behind him a fine formal education. He had behind him fine professional training in the field of writing. This fine background coupled with FRANK SMITH's ability, his honesty, and his dedication gave him a good start in the House.

Then, FRANK SMITH had the good judgment to realize that his district had a paramount interest in flood control and public works, and he made himself a widely recognized expert in these fields. His knowledge and experience in these fields will be widely missed in the House by those of us who had come to rely heavily on his knowledge and judgment.

FRANK SMITH has great learning. He has great ability. He has extraordinary courage. He has good judgment.

All these fine qualities admirably suit our colleague for his new job as a Director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, to which position he will soon go.

I believe and I predict that FRANK SMITH will make an outstanding member of the Board of Directors of TVA. There he will find another great field for public service, and one that directly affects the northern one-fifth of my State.

As FRANK SMITH leaves the U.S. House of Representatives he can be justly proud of his outstanding record here. He can look forward with anticipation to his service in his new capacity.

I want to publicly express to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SMITH] and his fine family my very best wishes for a long and happy and successful future.

America's Hour of Tragedy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE GRANT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1962

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Speaker, I submit for inclusion in the RECORD a sermon recently delivered by Dr. Henry L. Lyon, Jr., pastor, Highland Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, Ala.

Dr. Lyon is a deeply religious person who dearly loves his State, the South, and the Nation; and his warnings merit careful consideration by all of us.

The sermon follows:

AMERICA'S HOUR OF TRAGEDY

(Sermon preached by Dr. Henry L. Lyon, Jr., pastor, Highland Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 30, 1962)

Psalm 15 and Genesis 3: 9-10.

We come now to the words of our text: Genesis 3: 9-10: "The Lord God called unto Adam and said unto him, 'Where art thou?' And he said 'I heard Thy voice in the garden and I was afraid, because I was naked; and I hid myself.'" Verses 9-10.

"Adam, where art thou?" The question that we find in this text suggests unto us four other questions: (1) Who asked the question? (2) Of whom was this question asked? (3) Why was the question asked? and (4) Why did he ask?

Who asked the question? The Bible does not leave us in the dark. The Lord God, the Creator of the universe, the Lord and Master of every individual who, as a believer in God, bows down in complete obedience to Him, your God, my God, the Father of our Lord and our Savior, Jesus Christ. Always the questions of God are startling; they penetrate; they cut the individual down into the conscience. And, so we find the Eternal God asking the first question that He ever asked of any individual in the history of this world.

Of whom did he ask that question? The answer is right there for us in plain clear language, Adam, the first man, the head of the human race, the beginning of God's masterpiece of work here on the face of this earth.

Why did he ask the question? What were the circumstances surrounding this event? The answer is clear again in the Bible. The first man ever upon the face of this earth had sinned; he had wronged his Creator, his spiritual Benefactor. What did that mean? He transgressed against the law and will of God. God had put him in the Garden of Eden with special privileges, to dress it, to keep it. The old serpent, the devil comes in all his powers of deceit and says that God is a liar, that God has not spoken the truth, that God does not love you. "Go my way and it will be the way of thrill and adventure; you will have enlightenment; you will have power. And I want you to remember this in a very special way—you will have satisfaction for all of your desires of the flesh. Behold the fruit of this tree. It is good to look at. If you eat of this fruit you will have all the burning hungers of your soul completely satisfied."

As a result of man in that hour crossing the will of God, we have on the face of this earth murder, degeneracy, adultery, and debauchery in every nook and corner of our Nation and world. Adam had sinned, and now we need to recognize that he has sinned as a being with the freedom of choice. He made his decision as we make our decisions in this tragic hour. God is holding us responsible.

What did God ask? And this is a very important question as we come now to make the practical application for this hour in this message. The question was "Adam, where art thou?" As God asked that question of Adam, God is asking that question of every one of us today, not only as individuals but collectively as a great Nation of 50 great States. I believe with all my heart that God is saying "America, where art thou?" When God asked that question of Adam, Adam replied and said "God, here am I. I was hiding with the woman you gave to be my helpmeet." And you will remember that Adam hurriedly said "I was hiding because I was naked." As God asks America that question this morning, "America, where are thou?" let's start answering that question now as an individual. In relationship to your God, in your relationship to your church, to fellow human beings, in your relationship to right and wrong, "Where art thou?"

I believe with all my heart that God has given America to the entire world. America is a love gift to all the nations of this earth to uphold and transmit to human beings all over this earth the love for freedom, the democratic way of life. One of its greatest expressions is found in States rights. It was the responsibility of the first man Adam to lay the foundation for this way of life. He failed because he heard the way of Satan. God had to drive him out of the Garden of Eden. God had to let him earn his living by the sweat of his brow and the woman was compelled to suffer and pay the penalty in the pangs of childbirth.

Today men are naked and laid bare in their sins and are hiding from God, or at least they are attempting to hide from God, then they come out and speak at skeptics and infidels. They make light of the Bible, the teachings of the Bible and the preaching of the Bible are scorned. All of this is involved in man's futile attempt to hide from God. The immorality and debauchery of this hour in America is a result of many of us running away from God like a Jonah. Then, when we run away from Him we try to hide from Him. Remember that God is omniscient. He knows every thought that goes through our minds. He knows the convictions of your soul; or if you are utterly devoid of convictions he knows about it.

Our democracy is being destroyed through a process of decay. It is being worked upon like a cancer, and is the result of our hiding from God, our turning away from Him. This is America's hour of tragedy.

Why are we in such a pitiful plight this morning? Why are we saying to the whole world "the lights of democracy are going out?" That statement was made during World War II. "The lights are going out all over the world." And again I say "The lights of democracy are going out." That which our forefathers bled and suffered and died for is being slaughtered upon the altars of disgrace in this present hour. Democracy, my friends, is weeping and waiting in these hours. It is because of the almighty dollar and because of men seeking political advantage and advancement. Some men are willing to make a social experiment in this hour that will surely plunge our Nation into utter doom and destruction. In this moment when the Red Russian Communists are now in operation within a little more than 90 miles off a part of the shoreline of this country, rather than to give the best of our thinking and our manhood to solving that problem, we are now as a Nation violating one of the first rights that any individual has, and that is the right to choose our associates. This is guaranteed to individual citizens by the Constitution of the United States.

The race question in Mississippi is not the matter of paramount importance in this tragic hour. The question as to whether or not a young Negro, who seeks admittance, is

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enrolled in the University of Mississippi in Oxford is not the matter of supreme importance. Our democracy is at stake. That has paled the race question into utter insignificance. States rights are at stake this morning. How pitiful this is. We have been celebrating the centennial year, reminding our people of the price that was paid, not by the South alone but by the North, also, the War Between the States. Would you dare take a glimpse with me at the conditions then? Slavery did not produce the War Between the States. Men went to battle because they believed in States rights.

I have reminded you before of the words on a Confederate monument at Centerville, Ala., county seat of Bibb County. If you will take time to read the inscription about those men who fought on the side of the Confederacy from Bibb County you will find they did not leave their homes in defense of slavery. They left their homes to fight because of States rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. And now 100 years from that date we find the South once again is the object of scorn, the object of hate. They talk about those of us here in the South who speak, those of us who dare to speak out, that we are evangelists of hate. There has never been a nation or a part of a nation that has been or is more hated than our Southland.

In the State of Mississippi in the Governor's chair is a great American. First of all, before being a great Southerner, Ross Barnett is a great American. He has a right to that title. There are others who speak of us as not being Americans but we owe our allegiance to the Constitution and to the United States.

Governor Barnett is not a "rabble rouser." On the campus of the University of Mississippi not one Mississippi police officer has been armed up to this moment. Those men stand there with locked arms as evangelists delivering to the world the demonstration of States rights. I believe with all my heart that the highway patrol and deputies will be standing there again unarmed in the presence of the U.S. marshals and troops if they are sent. Oh, my friends, in the next week in the Governor's chair and in the person of every highway patrolman and commissioned deputy of Mississippi, you are going to see the greatest demonstration of real manhood that the world has ever seen. Did you know that we are just about depleted of manhood? I had three people to call me this last week and one of them said, "Dr. Lyon, what are we going to do about it?" I suggested that he wire his Congressman in Washington and ask him to do more than just say to Governor Barnett, "We are praying for you." And what did he say? "I cannot afford to do that." And he is member of this church. It might get him into trouble. We are in trouble already, and the demand of the hour is for us to stand up and be men and women. Let me make it emphatically plain: One of the worst things that could happen is for General Walker or any other person to lead a concourse of people into Mississippi. Let's stay at home. If our people go on such pilgrimages they will arouse and invite violence. This is just what the NAACP wants to happen. Then they could demand the sending of Federal troops into Mississippi. Remember that our God will fight for us. You are not going to settle such a matter by cutting people's throats. We are going to settle it, even if it costs us our lives, standing legally for States rights. I believe with all my heart that we are going to win out. It is going to get worse before we experience victory. The lights of democracy are going out all over this world because of what is happening in our America. But do you know what? They will be relighted because of the God in heaven, who made men, endowed us with one

burning desire among other desires, the desire to be free to pursue our democratic way of life in the framework of States rights.

Remember the Constitution reserves States rights for us, for your State and for my State. Let's demand those rights, not at the point of a gun, but legally. Let's keep our heads cool and our hearts warm. If we act like fools and get hothotheaded, we will play into the hands of those who hate the South with a passionate hate.

God help us in this hour. I have spoken as a preacher, as a Baptist preacher, as an American citizen exercising my rights on the basis of my constitutional rights as a citizen to enjoy freedom of speech. God keep America from becoming a Socialist state and her citizens being hounded to death by the methods of the storm trooper.

Beloved, pray for the Governor and citizens of Mississippi. Their ancestors came with our ancestors from the Virginias, the Carolinas, in covered wagons, to settle this part of our great Nation. They are God-fearing American citizens. They are not "cutthroats" and "rabble rousers." The present invasion of their great State is a disgrace. I speak the conviction of my soul. I lay bare my soul. May God save us from the destruction of this hour.

Impartial and Effective Leadership of Our Speaker

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1962

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives is one of the world's great legislative assemblies, with problems of the most critical importance submitted to it. The record of the second session of this Congress is a substantial one. I have often commented on the fact that when major security interests of the United States are concerned, and when major programs in the interest of all the people are before us, we act by overwhelming margins. Many measures receive almost unanimous support in the House when they involve the best interests of all Americans.

No voice is more important in securing such action than that of the Speaker. Without effective leadership, without scrupulous respect of the rights and the opinions of all, a legislative assembly is vulnerable to factional squabbles and to embittered argument. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the Speaker, to insure fair treatment of all, to encourage constructive discussion but to see that debate moves at a proper pace to effective action.

The record of the 87th Congress owes much, therefore, to the impartial and effective leadership of our outstanding Speaker, the Honorable JOHN W. MCCORMACK, of Massachusetts.

Mr. McCormack deserves the thanks of us all and of the Nation. His courageous leadership is reflected in the progress we have made, the decisions that Congress has taken which open the way to further development of international stability and domestic advances.

We have been fortunate in having Mr. McCormack in this key position in our session now coming to a close. We have all learned a great deal from his guidance, and benefitted from the experience he has acquired in the years since he first served in the Massachusetts Legislature and then in the great Congress of the United States.

Cuba file

The Story of a Cuban Refugee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1962

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, recently a Cuban refugee, Frank Ramos, came to work at the Parrish-Alford plant of the Northwestern Steel & Wire Co., which is located in my congressional district. He has given his story for use in the plant publication. His simply told story is an eloquent denunciation of the Castro terror in Cuba. It contains food for thought; particularly for those who argue that there is a solution other than the complete exclusion of the cancer of communism in the Caribbean.

The article follows:

THE STORY OF A CUBAN REFUGEE

(As told to R. G. Dewey)

Frank Ramos is working at the Parrish-Alford plant. A few weeks ago a news-gram carried a story about the Monroe Doctrine. Some of the people who work with Frank asked him, "What is the Monroe Doctrine?" This disturbed Frank greatly, that citizens of the United States did not understand the Monroe Doctrine.

Frank was educated in the United States. This was possible because his father had accumulated 3,900 acres of farmland. Frank's father is now dead, and prior to Castro's regime Frank and his brother were operating the farm. In Cuba there were two classes of people—the rich and the poor. The poor class of people worked hard for survival. The poor had no opportunity to educate their children and due to the ignorance of this class these people were ripe for a change, whether it be communism or any other form of government. Batista was known as a tyrant and both the rich and the poor in Cuba were willing to see him removed from power.

Fidel Castro was a brilliant student. While attending schools in Cuba, he was always a leader. He was never satisfied to be a second best. Castro was well educated, received his law degree and was a member of the wealthy class. He was the people's hero. At the time that Castro started his movement, Batista labeled him as a Communist, but because of the hatred for Batista, none would listen. Others began to label Castro as a Communist but they were labeled as Batista sympathizers so their words went by the wayside. It is now known that Castro spent considerable time in Brazil and other South American countries, and it is also believed that he spent time in Russia where the plans for Cuba were formed.

When Castro came into power, the first order issued was what was known as the land reform bill. Speaking of Frank's personal experience, he and his brother were planning their work for the next day when

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a jeep driven by soldiers came to their house and the soldiers stated they were to go down town and talk about the land. They did as requested, but instead of talking to anyone, they were placed behind bars and before being released their land was completely taken over and they were told that, "Your land and all your possessions no longer belong to you—it belongs to the state."

At this time the people of Cuba realized that Castro was a Communist and certain groups were making efforts to remove him from power. These efforts were unsuccessful and resulted in the firing squads executing hundreds of Cubans.

The Cuban people today are starving, except for those who have money that has not been confiscated and they are living off of the black market. The rations per individual in Cuba is 1 pound of butter, 4 eggs, 10 pounds of rice, and 4 pints of milk per month. All of the food and materials produced in Cuba is being sent to Russia. Castro is turning everything into dollars. This, of course, is under the direction of the Soviet Union.

Prior to the invasion, the underground in Cuba was still very active. The original invasion plans were developed under the Eisenhower administration and the underground in Cuba was well informed of the plans, and all agreed that the invasion would be successful. In December 1960 Frank, along with 2,600 other Cubans, went to the hills and completely surrounded a mountain town in which was located a strong Castro militia group. The purpose of surrounding this area and not being conspicuous in their assignment was that on the day of the invasion they could prevent the militia from going to the invasion area. The invasion was scheduled for February 17, 1961, but when that day came there was no invasion. The original plans were changed by the Kennedy administration. The commander of the 2,600 men told them that the United States had let them down and there was no further need for them to stay in the hills, that they should return and make the best of their lives that was possible. Frank, along with 11 others, stayed in the hills, and when the invasion did come in April the plans were so well known by Castro that 3 days before the invasion Castro and his people rounded up any Cubans who they thought would participate in an uprising. These people were barricaded in playgrounds, ball parks, etc., so that upon the day of the invasion there was no internal help and neither was there any outside help which they had been promised. Therefore, the invasion, after 2 or 3 days, was a complete failure. Had the original invasion been carried out on February 17 as planned, it would have been a complete success and Cuba would be free of communism today.

Frank escaped Cuba in a small boat and was picked up by a British freighter, and he was eventually brought to Miami. After spending some time in Miami, Frank was told that he would no longer receive the \$100 a month relief check which he had been receiving and that he would have to go to some other part of the United States and get a job. He was sent to Lanark and worked in the canning factory until they closed. He then got a job on the Chicago, Northwestern Railroad, but they went on strike. Then he went to work at Parrish-Airford.

In Russia today there is what they call the "new" class. These people are no longer the ignorant peasants but are well indoctrinated, specialized people and staunch supporters of communism. They have one goal and that is a communistic world. They have established a foothold in the Western Hemisphere in Cuba and they are within reach of taking over Brazil, Argentina, Guatemala, Ecuador, and Venezuela. When this hap-

pens, the inroads in the Western Hemisphere will be so great that only another world war can result.

The people of the United States are too complacent. They say that they make good money, they can buy their own homes, they own automobiles, and they can even enjoy a few beers, so why worry when everything is so good. Cuba, a few years ago, was of this same complacent nature and today Cuba is ruled by communism. People are starving, people are persecuted, and people are afraid to talk to one another.

The United States is the symbol of democracy. The United States is known for its foreign policy and especially the Monroe Doctrine. Communism is dragging the United States down in the eyes of the world. Free people no longer have a symbol.

Russia has now sent 5,000 technicians into Cuba. Russia has 35,000 armed soldiers well trained in Cuba. There are trained Chinese troops and trained Congolese troops in Cuba. There is also one known missile base.

Communism must be driven out of Cuba by whatever means become necessary. This does not mean that the removal of Castro rid the land of communism. Castro's wife, his mother, and his son deserted him long ago and are living in the United States. After Castro will come another and another unless communism, as such, is completely wiped out. Failure to do so will result in the Western Hemisphere becoming completely taken over. Russia will shout and use a lot of propaganda but they will not risk an atomic war and it is doubtful that they would risk any kind of war of any degree. The United States would be criticized by other countries in the world, but a free Cuba will tell the world why the United States had to take the action they did and it will prove to the world that the United States is still the symbol of democracy and that the Monroe Doctrine is still a powerful weapon against interference in the Western Hemisphere.

Frank will return to Cuba whether it be with help or whether it be without help. He will return to Cuba if it costs him his life. Unless there is a free Cuba, his life is of no value to him anyway.

British Trade With Cuba

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1962

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the United States has made great progress in the past few weeks in obtaining allied cooperation to suspend shipping to Cuba. This shipping was carried out in direct conflict with the interests of the United States and the free world, yet during the period June-August 1962 some 61 percent of the traffic to Cuba was carried by 20 free world nations.

West Germany, Turkey, and Norway have announced their willingness to cooperate. What of the British? They have not. This fact remains startling to the Congress and the American people.

Britain has been our most trustworthy ally in many past crises. Anglo-American ties are among the strongest in the world. We have common goals, and both

nations depend heavily on foreign trade. We are among each other's best customers on the world market. Yet the British continue to allow their hulls to be used for transporting supplies for the Communists in Cuba. By so doing, the British persist in compounding the insult which occurred when the first British ship sailed into Communist Cuba.

Mr. Speaker, I urge that this Government undertake the most intensified representations to obtain British cooperation, and that the United Kingdom halt its ships to Cuba.

Our Patent System

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1962

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, I should like to call attention to a remarkable achievement of two of my young constituents. Paul L. Gomery II, who is 14 years old, and his sister, Nanette Gomery, who is 19, were issued a patent at noon today. According to the U.S. Patent Office, they are the youngest persons ever to obtain a patent.

Paul and Nanette's invention is a combination screen and storm window. They fashioned it from a tension screen and a sheet of plastic film in such a way that no holes had to be drilled and no nails were required. At the time they devised this simple but ingenious mechanism, Paul was only 10 and Nanette 15. Now, Nanette is a sophomore at Oberlin College and Paul is attending Western Junior High School in Bethesda, Md.

The patent issued to Paul and Nanette, whose home is at 5609 Ogden Road, Bethesda, is No. 3,057,401. More than 3 million others before them have been encouraged by the Constitution of the United States and the patent incentive system developed under it to come forward and disclose their inventions. Article I, section 8, of the Constitution states that Congress shall have the power "to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries." The patent system set up under this power of the Congress has served as a stimulus for inventions and discoveries of great benefit to the United States and the entire world.

The patent system has encouraged the research efforts of large industrial firms, but it also has been important in protecting the contribution of the individual inventor, as in the case of Paul and Nanette Gomery.

I congratulate these gifted young people. I know all America will share my pleasure that their enterprise has been recognized and will join with me in wishing them success in the future. Under our unique system their achievement is but a beginning and we wish them well.

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The Honorable Marguerite Stitt Church
RetiresEXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROLAND V. LIBONATI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1962

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, in recent years many of our distinguished colleagues have seen fit to retire to civil life. The loss of their talents has weighed heavily against the solution of many important problems, especially at the committee level.

Yet, no greater loss will be measured in the Congress than the retirement of our gentlewoman from Illinois, MARGUERITE STITT CHURCH. As a State representative, I first met our gracious lady in 1931, through her beloved husband, State Representative Ralph Church, versatile member of the State Assembly, later elected State senator from the Evanston district and, still later, elected a Member of the U.S. Congress, from the 13th District, 1934-49, serving until his death in 1950, except in 1941 to 1942—unsuccessful candidacy for U.S. Senator.

Mrs. CHURCH succeeded her husband to the Congress and no one can deny that she fulfilled every expectation that her accomplished mate would have desired her to attain.

As a matter of fact, her educational background insured her success in public life. She majored in political science at Wellesley, being graduated in 1914, cum laude, with an A.B. degree. In her post-graduate work at Columbia University she received her M.A. degree in 1917. It is almost a miracle that, from her early youth, she nursed a suppressed desire to enter public life in the legislative field. Her college curriculum consisted of courses that would prepare her, basically, for her life's work. Further, her oratorical abilities were enhanced by her participation in intercollegiate debates and, also, specialized courses in economics prepared her for problems of Government.

After her graduation she became a consultant in psychology with the State Charities Aid Association in New York City—the city of her birth.

A short time later, she married Ralph Church, member of the Illinois General Assembly in his second term. It can be truly said that their mutual interest in legislative matters made an ideal partnership. She contributed much to the success that her husband enjoyed, without detracting from his abilities or talents.

In her career in the Congress, there is among her many outstanding attributes, an independent sense of courage to do her own thinking and to, unswervingly, stand by her decision. One would think that her high sense of justice would have given her a cold, calculating, analytical mind, and yet, I have seen her, on the floor, search for different reasons to temper justice with mercy, especially in social and veteran legislation.

Her brilliant approach to controversial problems of government reflects the thorough research and tremendous effort to master the entire question, both as to its preplexities and resultant factors. The intricacies of the law attract her every mental faculty.

Her active work in civic affairs in Chicago dates from the early days at Hull House, under the immortal Jane Addams, as an instructor. The Family Welfare Association, the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, and many clubs and associations connected with college, civic and social activities, including the Girl Scouts, and so forth.

In 1960 she was awarded, by the Illinois Club for Catholic Women, their VIP Award, and in that same year the Civic Affairs Associates, Inc., awarded her their Merit Award for her outstanding work for political and economic freedom. Again, in 1962, she was specially honored by being chosen by Chicago's Loyola University for their Founders' Day Award.

The old saying that a person of dignity is to the "manor born" is true of Mrs. CHURCH. She personifies the true lady in every fiber of her being. The gentility of her forebears, of the cultured class, vibrates in her every action. Her high sense of loyalty to her friends adds to her strength of character. The honor and respect paid to her by her colleagues is indicative of their full realization that she exemplifies the high traditions of the glories of womanhood in every social stratification in our land. God bless her on her way, she has earned the sacred blessings of our national honor.

Show Magazine's First Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1962

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the current issue of Show magazine marks the first anniversary of this publication dedicated to the performing arts. It should be congratulated for a successful year of publication in an era which has seen a number of such type magazines close their pages. Show's circulation has grown to nearly a quarter of a million and advertising space sold has tripled in successive quarters. I would like to call attention to the statement of Publisher Frank Gibney upon the occasion of Show's first anniversary.

The renaissance of art in the fifties . . . will grow evermore dramatic in the sixties. This great forward movement of mind and aspiration (call it renaissance, culture boom, or what you will) must be considered as a unity. Its impetus is too strong, its trends are too complex, its disciplines too interlocking for the journalist to consider it only in its segments. The road from art to life is a two-way thoroughfare with no clear boundary intersecting it. Today the reader who is deeply interested in the arts must also be deeply concerned about those circumstances

of living that are the forcing bed of all works of creative genius. . . . Good reporting can be a high form of literature, and fine, exact, selective writing can reveal the true shape of a subject more accurately than any pile of accumulated facts and statistics.

Decision of the Supreme Court in New
York School Prayer Case

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, October 9, 1962

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record an editorial from the Columbia Record, of Columbia, S.C., on October 4, 1962, entitled "Does God Exist? Shhhhhh." I call this editorial to the attention of the Senate in view of a number of comments which have been made here and elsewhere to the effect that the decision of the Supreme Court in the New York School Prayer Case did not have any real effects.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Columbia (S.C.) Record, Oct. 4, 1962]

Does God Exist? SHHHHHH

A frightful amount of nonsense has been written about the tragic Supreme Court decision on prayers in public school classrooms. Much of the commentary won't be cleared until the Court decides on several additional cases before it.

Those who protested, however, that the Court didn't outlaw voluntary prayers, only State-prescribed prayers, had better inspect carefully the interpretation of New York State's top educational lawyer. He doesn't agree with them. And he's most intimately concerned, since it was his State to which the Court directed its order.

The lawyer, Dr. Charles A. Brind, counsel to the New York State Education Department, says that no prayers of any kind can be recited aloud in the public schools. (He also said that schools could not permit readings from the Bible, when these were intended for spiritual and not objective instructional purpose.)

If prayers of any kind are used, he said, this would be contrary to the Court's June 25 decision that prayer recitation violated the Constitution.

Dr. Brind delivered his judgment in response to a question from Dr. F. Herrick Connors, superintendent of schools of Cohoes and State Commander of the American Legion. Mr. Connors wanted to know if there would be objection to permitting students to recite aloud prayers which had been composed outside of the school.

Answering, Dr. Brind said that teachers—as employees of local boards of education—were agents of the State. There was no significant distinction between a prayer proposed by the State (as was New York's Regent's Prayer) and one sanctioned by the school board or any member of its staff. If the teacher allowed the prayer to be voiced, he said, this would constitute official sanctioning.

Previously, the State of New York had ruled that pupils in Hicksville, Long Island,

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Tribute to Representative John Blatnik

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE J. MCCARTHY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, October 9, 1962

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. President, one of the solid accomplishments of the 2d session of the 87th Congress is the enactment of the public works acceleration program. It is a major effort to expand employment, and offers hope of early action in the areas which have suffered most from a persistently high rate of unemployment.

An accelerated program of public works is a temporary and emergency measure to alleviate local unemployment until longer range programs become effective. It is not a relief program in any sense, since each project must meet a demonstrated public need.

Representative JOHN BLATNIK is properly credited with a major role in the enactment of this legislation. His acknowledged leadership in House action on the bill is largely responsible for the effectiveness of this program. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a tribute to Representative BLATNIK's work on the bill, which appeared in his hometown newspaper, the Free Press, of Chisholm, Minn.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A HOMETOWN IS JUSTIFIABLY PROUD

Minnesota's Eighth Congressional District has on numerous occasions been cited for its forward leadership and visionary ideals that have paced this Nation's progress.

The area has contributed to the demands of industrial might with its vast resources in timber, iron ore, dairy products, and the driving force of a productive and inventive people. From this embryonic cradle of democracy, a young man stepped forth some 16 years ago to blaze a trail in the field of government that has caused the Nation's greatest statesmen of our time to pause in sincere respect.

Editorial tributes are honors accorded to men rich in wisdom, steeped in experience and venerated with a lifetime of commendable service. The privilege to honor a man, young in years, does not come often, but Congressman JOHN BLATNIK seemed destined for early accolade. Somewhere in his formative years of early childhood, he suddenly became old—old for his years, advanced in experience, compassionate of heart and mind, because around him he witnessed the undue suffering of his own people. Life had never been meant to be this cruel, and he was determined to better the lot of mankind, if someday it would be within his power.

Education was his goal and obtain it he did, with honors that come only to those who sincerely apply themselves. His inquisitive mind in the field of chemistry gave him the fundamental background to now understand the probing into the vast unknown, and he supports the programs facing our Government, and the world in the field of space explorations and military advancement with a profound understanding. His is not the emotional approach, but rather one of scientific analysis. But for him there was more to this vast panorama of life than just the chemical formulas and laboratory tests. Mankind was involved in this great fight for existence and its yearning to be free, and so

his deep devotion to service turned to Government.

Young and old will remember the rocky road this man traveled to reach the seat of Congress. In the shadow of the Nation's Capitol, and with the monuments of Lincoln and Jefferson reflected in the waters of the Potomac to give him renewed courage, he began to blaze the trail. There was work to be done and the days were not long enough to accomplish all that had to be done. This was a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and if democracy was to blazon new horizons for the unfortunate of our land and across the seas, programs and laws would have to be instituted that would give people reassurance that they would never be forsaken.

The record of Congressman BLATNIK stands undecified. Even those colleagues and political foes who have opposed him respect his firmness, his determination, and his driving stamina to accomplish the most difficult. Historians will write of his masterful work on the St. Lawrence Seaway; the national pollution bill; the national highway program; the rivers and harbors measures; the area redevelopment; and as of today, the public works bill.

Few of us thoroughly understand the laborious hours involved in getting such major issues through a highly controversial Congress. Not all elected to office have the vision, compassion, and moral integrity that results in legislation beneficial to the entire Nation. Statesmanship, though it may be inborn and a God-given talent, needs to be developed. The great men of our American Congress have been those who lived beyond today and tomorrow—who looked with unselfish integrity beyond the years and laid the stones that other generations might rise to higher heights.

There are those in Congress and across the Nation who differ with Congressman BLATNIK in political philosophy, but there isn't a man in Congress who does not highly respect this man from the Eighth Congressional District who knows neither night nor day when it comes to charting legislation that will benefit all of our people regardless of tongue or creed, social status or sectional environment.

In these turbulent days of worldmaking history, none of us can appraise the full significance of the legislation Chisholm's statesman has authored and assisted in enactment.

But a hometown is today justifiably proud. And historians will some day record it all in full retrospect.

Our Fishing Fleet Comes in Fifth

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL J. KIRWAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1962

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following article by the U.S. Senator from Massachusetts, BENJAMIN A. SMITH: OUR FISHING FLEET COMES IN FIFTH—Using NEW TECHNIQUES OF CATCHING AND PROCESSING, OTHER NATIONS HAVE FAR SURPASSED US IN THIS VITAL FIELD—A SENATOR OUTLINES WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT IT

(By BENJAMIN A. SMITH)

(BENJAMIN A. SMITH, U.S. Senator from Massachusetts, was formerly mayor of the commercial fishing port of Gloucester.)

In the year 1602 an English fisherman named Bartholomew Gosnold made the first commercial fishing voyage off the shores of

Massachusetts. He was so impressed by what he saw that he named the land nearby Cape Cod.

If Bartholomew Gosnold had returned to the shores of Cape Cod to fish this summer, he would have found himself engulfed by a huge Russian fleet of over 150 modern fishing vessels—a fleet that may soon operate from the new port scheduled to be built in Cuba with Soviet help.

These vessels first found their fish with the most modern electronic fish-locating gear. Then their trawlers, operating with the precision of a naval armada, swept the fishing area clean. Catches were processed within hours aboard great factory ships, 250 to 300 feet in length, none over a decade old, which carried complete facilities for filleting and freezing the catch, and converting waste into industrial fish products. At the end of their day's work the Soviet fishermen retired to quarters as comfortable as any aboard a modern merchant vessel.

Had Bartholomew Gosnold looked for an American fishing vessel he might have found a trawler from the Boston fishing fleet—25 years old and dwarfed by its competitors. I say "might have," because the combined Boston and Gloucester fishing fleets—once the mightiest in America, with 500 vessels at the end of World War II—now number less than the single Soviet fleet off the cape.

The American trawler, operating by itself, could catch in a week what the larger Russian vessel could take in one haul. It carried no processing equipment aboard, but put its catch on ice to be taken ashore and processed or sold fresh. When the crew were finished their day's work they went below to crowded quarters which smelled of fish and gasoline. Their hours were long and their working conditions were both uncomfortable and dangerous.

This sorry picture is not exclusive to Massachusetts or Cape Cod. American fishermen in both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are competing with old and obsolete equipment against foreign fishing fleets that are far newer and vastly superior to our own. In the North Atlantic alone, New England fishermen encounter vessels of a dozen nations that more modern than ours. Even Ghana and the Ivory Coast have up-to-date fishing fleets.

In the Pacific Ocean a giant Soviet fleet of 150 to 200 vessels has been moving farther and farther into the Bering Sea—another traditional American fishing area. The Russians have at least 100 giant trawler factory ships and plan to have 160 more by 1965. We have none. On their design boards, the Russians have plans for fishing vessels equipped with electronic computers. With the help of underwater television, the computers will automatically adjust the depth of the trawl to that of the fish.

The Japanese fishing fleets are as good if not better than the Soviets'. They have trawlers and factory ship of equivalent size and tuna boats with a carrying capacity 60 percent larger than their American competitors. They, too, are pushing into our Pacific fishing grounds, and have gone as far afield as the South Atlantic.

Our inability to meet this competition has cost the United States its historic place as the world's second largest fishing nation. Last year, we fell to fifth place in world fishery production behind the perennial leader Japan, and Russia, Red China, and Peru.

The American fishing industry has come a long way to its present sad condition.

When James I of England asked how the Pilgrims planned to support themselves in the New World, he was told, "By fishing, sir." Fishing was the United States first commercial venture and, on occasion, all that stood between our forebears and starvation. During the Revolution, fishermen provided the crews and vessels for the infant American Navy. Sturdy Marbleheaders saved Washington's Army after the battle of Long Island

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and carried them across the Delaware to victory at Trenton.

Afterward the fishing industry became one of the Colonies' few successful trades and the cornerstone of New England prosperity. Yankee fishermen became Yankee whalers and traders sailing to every corner of the world. Their profits supplied the capital for early American industrial ventures.

The rise of our fisheries continued throughout the 19th and well into the 20th century. They spread down the Atlantic coast to the south and to the west with the giant salmon, tuna and sardine industries.

As late as 1948, the United States supplied nearly 13 percent of the world's fishery production. Now, however, we are down to 7.4 percent. In the decade from 1950 to 1960 the number of fishermen in the United States dropped from 161,000 to 130,000 and the number of fishing vessels decreased by 16,000. One-half as many new fishing vessels were built in 1960 as in 1950.

The decline of the American fishing industry can also be measured in imports. In 1950 we produced nearly 80 percent of the fish we consumed. Last year, we only produced 56 percent. In that interval our population rose by 28 million people, but our domestic production of fish increased only 9 percent. As a result, imports soared. They will be up again this year.

If this decline continues, it is apparent that there will soon be little left to the American fisheries. These fisheries play an important role in the economies of 23 of our States. They employ over one-half million workers and produce a product that is worth over a billion dollars at retail prices.

The collapse of this industry would do more than just add a half million more people to the rolls of the unemployed and send a billion dollars of consumer funds abroad. The loss of the American fishing industry as an effective, competitive force would mean that the American consumer would have no control over the price he paid for his product.

The loss of the fishing industry would also deprive this country of valuable food products for use in the event of a nuclear disaster. Ocean fish, protected by their blanket of water, have the lowest strontium-unit value of any food product—about one one-hundredth that of wheat. One season's catch of our fisheries could supply sufficient protein to feed the entire U.S. population during a 2-week period of national emergency. No other industry in the United States operates under such a handicap. The New England fishermen, for example, could purchase steel-hulled groundfishing trawlers for half as much in Europe as they must pay for them here. Furthermore, the foreign trawler would be of the most modern, stern-chute design. No such fishing vessel has ever been built in this country.

Nature adds to the economic problems of the fisheries. Fish are a highly perishable product, found more or less at random and often at great distances from port. The fisherman must bring his product back in good condition, then process and market it to compete effectively with other foods. The trend in fish, as in all American food, is toward "convenience" packaging. Americans like their fish frozen, packaged, canned and often precooked. Two-thirds of a fish, however, must often be discarded when it is prepared in this manner.

In order to compete successfully, then, with both domestic foodstuffs and foreign fisheries, our fishermen must have the full benefits of modern technology. They do not have this now. The march of technology which transformed agriculture and so many other industries has hardly brushed our fisheries.

How can we get the American fisheries back on their feet?

I believe the Government and industry can combine forces and bring this about. It will, however, have to be done in the form of an overall attack on the industry's problems at every level from the raw to the finished product.

The Government is already assisting the fisheries through a number of programs administered by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in the Interior Department.

The Bureau gives help in every phase of fishery operations. It issues marketing reports, runs voluntary quality-control programs, builds fish ladders to save salmon and develops poisons to kill lampreys (a parasitic fish that takes a heavy toll, particularly in the Great Lakes).

The Bureau has done an excellent job with the tools it has in introducing modern methods to an old-fashioned industry. It is short, however, of badly needed advanced equipment. In the whole North Atlantic, for instance, it has only one exploratory vessel of its own. It has already benefited somewhat from President Kennedy's expansion of our oceanographic programs. But more must be done.

Our first major task, then, should be to expand research into the finding, catching, and processing of fish. Much of this could be done by enlarging present research programs and by providing new equipment for the Bureau.

A strong exploratory fishing program, which could pinpoint new locations of fish, would take much of the guesswork out of present methods and would greatly improve the economics of the industry.

Congress should provide the Bureau with funds for additional new research vessels such as the new exploratory fishing vessel *Delaware* to be commissioned this fall. One or more of these vessels should be patterned after the most modern fishing trawler available and equipped with machinery for processing fish at sea. These experimental ships would give both the American fishermen and boatyards a laboratory in which to test and evaluate advanced fishing methods and equipment.

Next, the Government should set up matching grant or loan programs to help the fishing industry in key areas. The most critical need for such a program is in shipbuilding. Vessels are at the heart of our fishermen's problems. The Vessel Subsidy Act should be broadened to give the fishermen the full equivalent of the savings they could have if they were allowed to shop abroad for their vessels.

Congress should also set up a matching fund program to help the State bureaus of commercial fisheries and a loan program to help the processors. There are legislative precedents for both programs and the funds are badly needed in these areas.

The third major area for Government and industry cooperation should be in developing new products and marketing techniques. One such technique that could revolutionize fish marketing in this country is the use of atomic food irradiators. These machines destroy bacteria through low-level radiation and allow food to be kept fresh at room temperatures for long periods of time. The perfection of this equipment would open large new markets for fresh fish in areas of the country, particularly the Midwest, that are distant from the seas. Congress, I am glad to say, this year gave the Atomic Energy Commission authorization to build three such experimental irradiators, and I hope funds will be made available for them soon.

Another new product that could be of great benefit to the fishing industry is fish protein concentrate. This is an inexpensive, high-protein food additive made from whole fish. A few pennies worth of this odorless, tasteless powder added to a person's diet can supply him with his daily protein require-

ments. This could be of inestimable benefit to the estimated 500 million people on this planet suffering from protein malnutrition. It could be a major weapon for the United States in its battle against hunger. As it also can be made from parts of the fish that are normally wasted, it could also be of great economic value to the fishing industry.

Congress could assist in the development of this product by providing funds to test and evaluate different manufacturing methods for it, especially shipboard methods. A fish-protein plant placed aboard a surplus freighter and sent to produce it in those areas of the world where it is needed would be a dramatic indication of this country's interest in the worldwide battle against hunger.

We have a great opportunity in the fishing field. We can begin today to rehabilitate our fishermen and regain our rightful place among the nations of the world. The benefits to our economy and our foreign policy will greatly exceed the costs. I hope that both the Government and industry will see the truth in this and make the effort necessary to save the American fishing industry.

Our Friends Aid a Foe: Cuba

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1962

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the American people, in ever-growing numbers, demand action against Russian intervention in this hemisphere.

The Florida press has been particularly alert to this threat at our southern door—only 90 miles from our own beaches. Our editors and feature writers report from the vantage point of close proximity to the danger, and with the advantage of contacts with Cuban exiles now living in Florida.

Over the past months I have had reprinted here in the RECORD stories and editorials from Florida so that these events would be called to the attention of all Members of Congress and other Government leaders. As a further indication of the feelings of our citizens on these matters, I include the following in the RECORD:

[From the Delray Beach (Fla.) Daily News-Journal, Sept. 13, 1962]

OUR FRIENDS AID A FOE

The American people, who believe a friend should act friendly, have a right to be burned up over neglect by Allied nations to curb their private shiplines' help for the Soviet military buildup of Castro's Cuba.

Daily the Communist cargoes that beef up this potential threat to the United States are pouring in. Their volume exceeds Soviet shipping capacity as the Russian Maritime Ministry brags in these words:

"The flow of cargo along the Soviet-Cuban line has grown so much that a part of the shipments * * * are carried in foreign ships."

Vessels carrying the flags of Norway, Greece, West Germany, Italy, Liberia, and Lebanon have been identified by name as taking part in this operation. Britain has denied her ships are involved.

It is a fact that lavish U.S. aid since World War II has enabled these nations to build

the shipping industries that now are making a fast dollar carrying military cargo for our enemies.

The governments of the "friendly" nations involved, it is true, have almost no machinery for controlling their subsidized private ship-lines. But there is nothing to prevent their creation of such machinery if they wish to—as was done by NATO during the Korean war.

Patriotism and loyalty to the force that protects them against the Communists should make the shippers pass up the unclean trade. But it would be naive to expect such magnates as the "Golden Greeks" to sacrifice their lavish entertaining on Riviera yachts out of love for the United States which made their wealth possible.

The United States, not optimistic of winning official aid from Allied governments, is seeking informal controls. This could be done by licensing cargoes and trips or by hiking insurance rates for Cuban waters as a "danger zone."

But if Allied governments shy away from curbs, there are measures possible for the United States.

Best would be a U.S. blockade which would settle the whole question for all ships. Until we are ready for that, the offending shippers can be penalized by a blacklist—denying U.S. port facilities to every line and every ship supplying Castro.

What's more, U.S. longshoremen can on their own, refuse to unload ships of lines which carry Soviet Cargo to Cuba. In the belief that our patriotic longshoremen would like the opportunity to do just that, this newspaper is going to publish henceforth the name of every known ship that, from this day forward, carries Communist cargoes to Cuba.

The United States is in a real struggle over Cuba. If friends won't help, the least we can make them do is stop cashing in as mercenaries for our enemies.

The U.S. Internal Revenue Service Commissioner Mortimer Caplin Inculcates a New High Standard of Competence, Quality, and Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN R. PILLION

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 9, 1962

Mr. PILLION. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service is one of, if not the most outstanding and exemplary agencies of our Government.

Commissioner Mortimer Caplin is an executive administrator of exceptional ability. He is inculcating this agency with new high standards of competence, quality, integrity, and service both to the taxpayers and to our Government.

Last August our Treasury Subcommittee on Appropriations had a discussion with Commissioner Mortimer Caplin on how the Internal Revenue planned to use the money Congress had given it for 1963. I remarked at that time that his presentation was one of the clearest and most sensible things I had heard from any agency in Government.

I feel Internal Revenue is doing an excellent job, and I was interested to see

Time magazine note the same thing on April 13, 1962:

The Internal Revenue Service * * * is by far the biggest, most efficient, and most successful revenue collection agency in human history.

A recent example of the alertness of the Service is the way in which it moved in to protect the Government's interest in the Liston-Patterson fight. As you know, in past years the Government has often had great difficulty collecting revenue due from these big sporting events.

Now this same problem occurred to me in my conversation with Commissioner Caplin last August, and I expressed my concern that all this fight money would be switched around and the Government left without a dime. Fortunately that will not happen, thanks to the prompt action of the Internal Revenue Service.

Sixty million taxpayers and close to \$100 billion in revenue to account for, add up to a big job. I can assure this House the Revenue Service is carrying out that job ably and without fanfare.

Commissioner Mortimer Caplin has shown a strong regard for the rights of taxpayers, and his stress on absolute integrity have taken hold at all levels in the Service. He has pushed through improvements in many key areas and has shown an commendable interest in economy and efficiency.

Let me remind the Members that in many countries tax collection is a sorry spectacle—with favoritism and indifferent administration on the one hand, and widespread cheating on the other. I think this Government can be grateful that such is not the case here.

Our Internal Revenue Service is fair, honest, and efficient. And it is well that it is, for the job it is charged with is vital to this Nation's existence.

We do not think about this often but our friends abroad know it and regularly send tax people here in an effort to improve their own situations. We can take pride in knowing that the American Revenue Service serves as a model to the rest of the world.

I want publicly to compliment Commissioner Caplin on his leadership and service, and express my confidence in the fine agency he heads.

I am pleased to attach a memorandum from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the Secretary of the Treasury.

This report, dated September 6, 1962, reviews the basic principles and programs of the Internal Revenue Service. These newly instituted objectives and guidelines are indicative of the new high standards of objective and accomplishment emanating out of the Internal Revenue Service.

REPORT ON IRS PROGRAMS—FEBRUARY 1961
TO DATE

As we recently completed the first full fiscal year under the new administration, it seems appropriate to review various programs emphasized by the Service during the past 18 months.

NEW DIRECTION

The "new direction," as it is called in the Revenue Service, reflects the view that the heart and strength of our tax system rests on accurate self-assessment and improved

compliance. Some 97 percent of our total receipts come from self-reporting by American taxpayers, with the remainder from our direct enforcement activities. Our ability to collect revenue at a cost of less than one-half cent for every dollar raised rests largely on maintaining the highest possible level of voluntary compliance.

While vigorous direct enforcement is vital to attaining effective compliance, previous efforts of the Service were overly oriented toward direct enforcement dollars; and insufficient emphasis and resources had been allocated to encouraging more accurate self-assessment.

Before embarking upon the new policy, we had a meeting with our nine regional commissioners and top Washington staff in August 1961 to discuss fully this shift in emphasis. It was done on a free, give-and-take basis, and at the conclusion of our 3-day meeting overwhelming support was given to the "new direction" concept and the programs contemplated. In brief, while we are seeking vigorous enforcement and broader audit coverage, special efforts are being made to attain a higher degree of voluntary compliance—and in that way to raise more revenue at a lower cost.

On the other hand, if the new direction is pursued without limitation or reservation, the inevitable drop in direct enforcement statistics becomes so severe that, as a practical matter, it becomes unacceptable. With this in mind, we have recently taken steps to moderate the statistical impact of the new direction while carefully preserving the basic objectives and underlying philosophy.

For example, we have made it clear that the concept does not contemplate an inordinate expenditure of time on simple individual returns or excessive documentation of the examination of more complex returns. We are reexamining the examination "mix" to the end that low dollar producing areas will be given adequate attention but will not drain an unwarranted proportion of our effort from areas which produce a high dollar return. With the same objective in mind, we are taking steps to increase the percentage of agent time devoted to examination as contrasted with "nonproductive" activities.

This effort to establish a balanced program at a somewhat higher direct enforcement level was the subject of a 2-day conference last month with our regional commissioners. We are of the opinion that the adjustments agreed upon will result in definite improvement in the fiscal year 1963 enforcement statistics and allow us to continue to pursue our ultimate goals, while at the same time preserving the support of the Congress and the taxpaying community.

QUOTAS

Under previous field practice, dollar and case quotas were often imposed on Revenue personnel in administering the tax laws. This led to abuses and resentment, both within and without the Service. Indeed, at my confirmation hearing before the Senate Finance Committee this issue was raised, and I made clear my strong opposition to a quota approach in the examination of tax returns. Consequently, we have prohibited our group supervisors from maintaining any quota system, and have directed them to evaluate our professional enforcement personnel on a much broader basis—overall performance, professional attitude, ability to identify and raise significant tax issues, courtesy and manner of dealing with taxpayers, contribution to improving voluntary compliance.

We want our personnel to function as professionals and to be productive in the best sense of the word—that is, to make effective use of their time, not only in direct enforcement activities, but in the more im-

portant area of strengthening accurate self-assessment.

QUALITY AUDIT

We have recently completed a booklet, "Quality Audit Guidelines," to serve as an additional tool for our agents in making detailed audits in appropriate cases. This is not intended as a blanket program. Rather, the depth of an audit is left to the combined judgment of supervisors and agents. Agents obviously cannot undertake the type of audit made by CPAs. Nevertheless, they should be allowed sufficient time in appropriate cases to make an adequate tax audit to probe areas of error and tax avoidance and to contribute to better compliance in the future.

When in the past agents believed they were under the compulsion of a "quota" they often made superficial examinations to close cases quickly and to raise direct enforcement dollars. This often led to contempt by practitioners of the practices of the Service, and also to so-called baited returns—with deliberate and obvious errors inserted in returns to lead the agent to focus on those issues alone. As a result of our change in policy we now have the difficult task of making it clear that quality audits are essentially judgment decisions and that they are not to be applied in all cases. Our "Quality Audit Guidelines" should help in monitoring this concept, and we are involved in working with field personnel and with supervision at all levels to bring this into proper balance.

AUDIT SELECTION PATTERN

In the past, the returns selected for audit were focused almost entirely on those estimated to be most productive of additional revenue. As a consequence, many categories of tax returns had little likelihood of ever being examined, even those which contained serious abuse potential. For example, tax exempt organizations were rarely audited, giving rise to possible abuse which now is attracting public and congressional attention.

An important part of our new audit selection program is aimed at the abuse areas and at some sampling of all categories of returns, to assure Americans at all income levels that they may be subject to an examination. Tax exempt organizations, returns evidencing foreign transactions, returns with so-called hobby losses, etc., are now being given greater coverage and study. At the same time, as is indicated above, we are alert to the impact of this selection program on enforcement results and have taken actions to assure balance between the two objectives.

ABUSE AREAS

In addition to a broader audit program, we are generally concentrating on curbing areas of ostentatious tax abuse. This may not always be productive of the highest degree of direct enforcement dollars, but we believe it will have a salutary effect on taxpayers at large. By knowing that we are concerned and taking action against these abuses, taxpayers should have a greater degree of confidence in the efficiency and fairness of tax administration. Inventories, travel, and entertainment deductions, "hobby" businesses, charitable gifts through works of art and so-called charity parties, various security transactions and the like, are all within our efforts aimed at tax abuses.

TAXPAYER ASSISTANCE AND EDUCATION

Over recent years assistance to taxpayers in preparing returns and answering tax questions was held to a minimum. We have revitalized this program because the American taxpayer is entitled to this type of aid, and because it contributed to fairer tax administration and better reporting. In brief, with qualified personnel to give accu-

rate answers to tax inquiries and to assist in return preparation, we believe we are getting improved compliance.

During fiscal 1962, taxpayer assistance was increased approximately 20 percent over the previous year. At the same time, we expanded our publication program to include "Mr. Businessman's Kit"—a collection of forms and tax information which is being delivered to newly formed businesses. But these programs also are being monitored, to be sure that too many of our highest grade agents are not diverted from other important and productive activities.

We have expanded our programs in the public schools and in the colleges to present educational material for our younger people. Our materials have been sharply revised this year, and we are focusing not only on the mechanics of making out tax returns, but on the place of taxation in a democratic system and its significance to the welfare of our country.

TAXPAYER RULINGS

Between 30,000 and 40,000 private rulings are issued each year. This program is of great importance to the business community, and should be streamlined as much as possible to assure the rapid issuance of rulings. We have been conferring with many professional organizations and, after a lengthy study, will be republishing our ruling procedure within the next couple of months.

We are trying to strengthen the procedure, and to be responsive to the requests for fairer hearing rights both in requests for technical advice from the field and for ruling requests in Washington.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

We have strengthened our public information program to give timely and accurate releases to the public in response to allegations that previously the Service placed a veil of secrecy over its activities. Problems—such as the Amish farmers, the Nisiel, gambling taxes, etc.—arise frequently, and it is important that the matters be presented frankly to the public so that there can be a better understanding of the proper functioning of the Service under existing law.

This program also serves to alert taxpayers to their rights and tax obligations, and is a necessary part of a strong self-assessment system. Our efforts on behalf of taxpayers demonstrate the reasonableness of our administration and are creating a needed reservoir of good will.

RELATIONS WITH BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL GROUPS

We have been holding and encouraging informal meetings with industry groups to solve audit and other industry tax problems. Our aim here is to come to some common understanding before the audit of returns, to get a better level of reporting, and to minimize later disputes.

We have continued the Commissioner's 12-man advisory group, and have tried to select representatives from each major professional organization in the tax field, along with professors and economists. Further, in each of our nine regions, we have cooperated with the American Bar Association tax section in establishing liaison groups to meet with our regional commissioners to discuss technical problems affecting tax administration, including preparation and audit of returns. In turn, we arranged with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants to form liaison groups at the district level for essentially the same purpose.

We have tried to cooperate by participating in business and professional meetings and institutes throughout the country. We have also used these opportunities to visit our local offices, sit down with supervisory personnel, and discuss current programs and problems. During the past 18 months, con-

tact has been made and communications opened with a significant number of national organizations with large and widely dispersed memberships.

While it is my intention to narrow this activity during 1963, these meetings with business and professional groups have created a better understanding of our respective problems and are strongly contributing to more reasonable attitudes and improved tax administration.

TAXPAYER COMPLIANCE MEASUREMENT PROGRAM

One of the most difficult problems which we have encountered in connection with the new direction is the lack of any means of measuring the extent to which the objectives of the program are being achieved. For example, we believe that some significant part of our 1962 collection of \$99.4 billion can be attributed to increased voluntary compliance but we cannot conclusively demonstrate that fact—much less the magnitude of such an increase. For this reason we have embarked on a long-range program designed to statistically sample the major compliance areas—return filing, return preparation, and tax payment—and make comparative analyses of changes in the levels of voluntary compliance.

ORGANIZED CRIME DRIVE

Close cooperation with the Attorney General in the organized crime drive program has been given high priority. You will recall that early in this administration we met with the Attorney General and the Director of the FBI and discussed the contributions the Revenue Service could make in the organized crime drive program.

Our activities in the organized crime drive program are being strictly limited to income tax investigations and enforcement of the gambling tax laws. They are requiring a heavy allocation of manpower, but I think they are contributing greatly to the success of the program. Effective liaison has been established with the different elements of the Attorney General's Office on a nationwide basis, and on repeated occasions we have been commended by the Attorney General and the Director of the FBI for the excellent cooperation developed over the past 18 months.

While the concept of an organized crime drive program is not new, the headway made during this administration is greater than ever accomplished before. Coordination teams are functioning at various levels of our respective organizations, and through informal discussions we have been able to attain a high degree of efficiency and interchange of information within the limitations of law. From time to time the Attorney General and I discuss trouble spots and areas for improvement, and these exchanges have helped to speed the progress made to date.

The organized crime drive program has been expensive for us, from the standpoint of manpower costs and the direct enforcement dollars sacrificed by this allocation of resources. Nevertheless, I believe it an important program on a nationwide basis, which has been strongly backed by the President, and I think that it is making a significant contribution to better compliance by taxpayers in general. The news media reacts strongly to any evidence that gangsters or racketeers are not paying their proper share of tax; and success in making sure that this element of our society is meeting its tax obligations in full has a decidedly favorable impact on the average taxpayers.

FOREIGN TAX FIELD

Our Office of International Operations has been expanded and was recently placed in a separate building to house the entire operation. We have communicated to our field